

● PRINTER RUSH ●  
(PTO ASSISTANCE)

Application : 10/614,680

Examiner : Hess

GAU : 1774

From: MR

Location: IDC FMF FDC

Date: 11-04-05

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DOC CODE	DOC DATE	MISCELLANEOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> 1449		<input type="checkbox"/> Continuing Data
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<input type="checkbox"/> CLM		<input type="checkbox"/> Document Legibility
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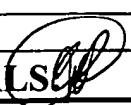
[RUSH] MESSAGE: Specification pg. 1 line 6 has a blank line. affy bracket no. and title is listed but cannot verify on the palm system if it is the correct serial no.

Please advise.

Thank you,  
MR

[XRUSH] RESPONSE: \_\_\_\_\_

Dale

INITIALS 

NOTE: This form will be included as part of the official USPTO record, with the Response document coded as XRUSH.

REV 10/04

# SLIPPING LAYER CONTAINING A BRANCHED OLEFIN FOR A DYE-DONOR ELEMENT USED IN THERMAL DYE TRANSFER

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

5 Reference is made to commonly assigned, co-pending U.S. Patent Applications Serial Number: 10614379 by Foster et al., filed of even date herewith (Docket 85994), entitled "Slipping Layer Containing Wax Mixture For Dye-Donor Element used in Thermal Dye Transfer" and Serial Number: 10614378 by Foster et al., filed of even date herewith (Docket 10 86697), entitled "Slipping Layer For Dye-Donor Element used in Thermal Dye Transfer." <sup>Containing Wax Mixture</sup>

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to dye donor elements used in thermal dye transfer, and more particularly to the use of a blend of a branched olefinic polymer 15 with at least one other wax in the slipping layer on the back side thereof to improve the performance of the donor element before and during the printing operation.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In recent years, thermal transfer systems have been developed to 20 obtain prints from pictures which have been generated electronically from a color camera. According to one way of obtaining such prints, an electronic picture is first subjected to color separation by color filters. The respective color-separated images are then converted into electrical signals. These signals are then operated on to produce cyan, magenta and yellow electrical signals. These signals are then 25 transmitted to a thermal printer. To obtain the print, a cyan, magenta or yellow dye-donor element is placed face-to-face with a dye-receiving element. The two are then inserted between a thermal printing head and a platen roller. A line-type thermal printing head is used to apply heat from the back of the dye-donor sheet. The thermal printing head has many heating elements and is heated up 30 sequentially in response to the cyan, magenta and yellow signals. The process is then repeated for the other two colors. A color hard copy is thus obtained which